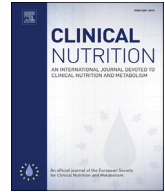




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Nutrition

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu>

Short Communication

Considerations for nutrition support in critically ill children with COVID-19 and paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with COVID-19

L.V. Marino ^a, F.V. Valla ^b, L.N. Tume ^{c,d}, C. Jotterand-Chaparro ^e, C. Moullet ^e, L. Latten ^f, K. Joosten ^g, S.C.A.T. Verbruggen ^{g,*}

^a Department of Dietetics/Speech & Language Therapy, NIHR Biomedical Research Centre Southampton, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Faculty of Health & Well Being, University of Winchester, Winchester, UK

^b Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Hôpital Femme Mère Enfant, CarMEN INSERM UMR, 1060 Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon-Bron, France

^c Faculty of Health and Society, University of Salford, Manchester, M6 6PU, UK

^d Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust East Prescott Road, Liverpool, L12 2AP, UK

^e Geneva School of Health Sciences, HES-SO University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland

^f Nutrition and Dietetics, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust East Prescott Road, Liverpool, L12 2AP, UK

^g Intensive Care, Department of Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery, Erasmus Medical Centre, Sophia Children's Hospital, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 8 May 2020

Accepted 5 October 2020

Keywords:

Paediatric intensive care

Critically ill children

Nutrition

Enteral feeding

COVID-19

SUMMARY

There are reports of children COVID-19 or COVID-19 like symptoms with hyperinflammatory multi-system syndrome, ARDS, gastrointestinal and atypical Kawasaki disease presenting to PICU worldwide temporally associated with COVID-19, for which there are important nutrition support considerations. As a result, the European Society of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care – Metabolism, Endocrine and Nutrition group (ESPNIC-MEN) and paediatric nutritionists working in PICUs are being consulted regarding nutrition management of critically ill children with COVID-19 or COVID-19 like symptoms. Therefore, the aim of this short report is to provide a summary of nutrition support recommendations for critically ill children with COVID-19. They are based on the ESPNIC-MEN section recommendations published in January 2020 and surviving sepsis recommendations from February 2020.

© 2020 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

The novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was first identified in Wuhan, China, December 2019 [2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 disease (COVID-19) a pandemic in March 2020, and to date there have been over 3.5 million cases, 250,000 deaths affecting 215 countries around the world [3]. Although children remain largely unaffected and only represent 2% of cases [4], a cumulative pediatric infection proportion model of 50% estimates there would be 37 million children infected with SARS-CoV-2, of which almost 100,000 would require hospitalization for severe pneumonia and nearly 11,000 would require admission to

Paediatric Intensive Care unit (PICU) [5]. It is anticipated this current pandemic will last for months, if not years with significant health implications for children with regards to short and longer term nutritional support and recovery.

There are reports of children with COVID-19 or COVID-19 like symptoms with hyper inflammatory multi system syndrome, ARDS, gastrointestinal and atypical Kawasaki disease presenting to PICU worldwide paediatric, for which there are important nutrition support considerations. As a result, the European Society of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care – Metabolism, Endocrine and Nutrition group (ESPNIC-MEN) and paediatric nutritionists working in PICUs are being consulted regarding nutrition management of critically ill children with COVID-19 or COVID-19 like symptoms. Therefore, the aim of this editorial is to provide an adaptation of nutrition support recommendations for the overall population of critically ill children, to provide further refined recommendations for critically ill children presenting with COVID-19 or paediatric hyper-inflammatory syndrome temporally associated with COVID-

* Corresponding author. Pediatric Intensive Care Intensive Care, Department of Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery, Erasmus Medical Centre, Sophia Children's Hospital, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

E-mail address: s.verbruggen@erasmusmc.nl (S.C.A.T. Verbruggen).

19. They are based on the ESPNIC-MEN section recommendations published in January 2020 [6] and Surviving Sepsis Campaign recommendations from February 2020 [7]. These recommendations cover the acute, stable and rehabilitation phases (Tables 1 and 2).

2. Clinical presentation of critically ill children with severe SARS-CoV-2 disease

In adults, the severity of COVID-19 disease is postulated to arise from renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)2 receptor on cells which the virus uses as a mode of cell entry. Individuals with high ACE2 levels e.g. diabetes or low levels e.g. hypertension may have a dysregulated response leading to pulmonary inflammation and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) [8,9]. Although ACE2 receptors are predominantly found in the respiratory mucosa, they have been found to be expressed in the gastrointestinal tract, which may facilitate viral entry into the epithelial cells within the gastrointestinal tract [10,11].

ARDS induced hypoxia, inotrope resistant shock, dehydration from fever, vomiting and diarrhoea, elevated liver enzymes, coagulation dysfunction, rhabdomyolysis including other manifestations suggests injuries to vital organs [12,13]. ARDS remains a rare clinical feature of COVID19 in paediatrics. However, very recently clinicians have been reporting a rise in the number of children of all ages presenting with a paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome associated with COVID-19, eventually leading to hyper-inflammatory shock and associated with myocarditis; common features of this syndrome are toxic shock syndrome, atypical Kawasaki Disease, macrophage activation syndrome and bacterial sepsis with cardiac inflammation; serum blood measures are similar to severe COVID-19, although many have negative SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcription (rRT-PCR) tests while some present with positive SARS CoV2 serology [13–15].

In children atypical Kawasaki disease symptoms include vasculitis changes in peripheral and visceral arteries including cerebrovascular, renal and gastrointestinal systems [13,15]. Gastrointestinal tract involvement is reported in approximately 20–35% of atypical Kawasaki disease cases with varying clinical manifestations such as vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, abdominal distension, jaundice, paralytic ileus, hepatomegaly, and ultrasound

findings of hydrops of the gallbladder, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal obstruction/pseudo-obstruction [13,16].

3. Considerations for nutrition support in COVID-19 and paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with COVID-19

Gastrointestinal symptoms reported amongst children and adults in Wuhan in the later stages of the epidemic with COVID-19 were thought to arise from infected epithelial cells [10]. Although less than 10% of children with COVID-19 develop diarrhea or vomiting, reports of prolonged reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) positivity in the stool has raised the concern of faeco-oral transmission [11]. The newer gastrointestinal and atypical Kawasaki disease presentation may mean that feeding is more delayed than usual in some children, especially if this is indicative of a novel COVID-19 direct intraluminal viral process (PCRs negative in stool to date).

The cornerstones of nutrition recommendations for critically ill children remain early enteral feeding within 24 h of admission, energy requirements not to exceed resting energy expenditure during the acute phase and parenteral nutrition to be withheld during the first 7 days of admission (Fig. 1, Table 1). For critically ill children with severe COVID-19 and COVID-19 like symptoms there are a number of different nutritional considerations including; 1) severe gastrointestinal or cardiac manifestations and inotrope resistance shock may mean usual early gastric enteral feeding is not be possible, in these instances it may be possible to consider providing enteral feeds via a post-pyloric tube, 2) the placement of naso-enteric tube is considered aerosol producing and as such appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn, 3) children who are nursed prone or in a medically induced coma may tolerated post-pyloric feeds better, 4) measurement of GRV is not recommended unless there is repeated vomiting and no possibility to increase gastric enteral feeding (measured additional care should be taken using personal protective equipment (PPE) as SARS-COV 2 virus has been found in the gastrointestinal lumen, 5) there is no evidence to support supra-physiological doses of micronutrient supplementation, including zinc during the acute phase [17], and 6) as children may have undergone a prolonged admission to PICU, nutrition support may be required well into the

Table 1
Summary of nutrition requirements during acute, stable and recovery phase of paediatric critical illness [1,18–21].

	Acute phase	Stable phase	Recovery phase
Enteral nutrition (Preferred route)			
Energy	It is recommended to commence early enteral nutrition (EN) within 24 h of admission unless contraindicated (e.g. inadequate signs of systemic perfusion and rising lactate)		EN may need to be continued for longer into the recovery phase to support physical and nutritional rehabilitation
Protein (g/kg/day)	1–2	2–3	3–4
Parenteral nutrition			
Energy	< resting energy expenditure (REE)	1.3–1.5xREE	2xREE
Carbohydrates mg/kg/min (g/kg/day)			
Newborn	2.5–5 (3.6–7.2)	5–10 (7.2–14)	5–10 (7.2–14)
28 d–10 kg	2–4 (2.9–5.8)	4–6 (5.8–8.6)	6–10 (8.6–14)
11–30 kg	1.5–2.5 (1.4–2.2)	2–4 (2.8–5.8)	3–6 (4.3–8.6)
31–45 kg	1–1.5 (1.4–2.2)	1.5–3 (2.2–4.3)	3–4 (4.3–5.8)
>45 kg	0.5–1 (0.7–1.4)	1–2 (1.4–2.9)	2–3 (2.9–4.3)
Protein (g/kg/day)	0	1–2	2–3

Table 2

Considerations for nutrition support in critically ill children with COVID-19 and Paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporal systems (PMS-TS) [7,19].

Question	Recommendation for critically ill children [7]	COVID-19 adapted recommendations
In critically ill children, when should enteral nutrition (EN) be commenced and how should it be increased?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended to commence early EN within 24 h of admission unless contraindicated (e.g. inadequate signs of systemic perfusion and rising lactate) It is recommended to increase EN in a stepwise fashion until goal for delivery is achieved using a feeding protocol or guideline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For children with the newer gastrointestinal and atypical Kawasaki disease presentation may mean that feeding is more delayed than usual in some children, especially if this indicative of a novel COVID-19 direct intraluminal viral process, (PCRs negative in stool to date) Corticosteroid and high dose aspirin may increase the risk of gastritis and children may benefit from prophylactic treatment to prevent upper gastrointestinal bleeding [22] Some of these children are reported to have body mass index > 91st centile; energy requirements should be calculated on using ideal body weight [23]
In critically ill children on hemodynamic support (vasoactive medications, extracorporeal life support ECLS) does enteral feeding compared to no enteral feeding affect outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early EN is recommended in term neonates/children who are stable on ECLS Early EN is recommended in term neonates/children who are stable on pharmaceutical hemodynamic support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, in children who continue to require fluid resuscitation or escalating doses of vasoactive agents (e.g. inadequate signs of systemic perfusion and rising lactate), with evidence of severe gastrointestinal dysfunction and atypical Kawasaki disease, EN may be withheld for up to 7 days [7,19]
What are critically ill children requirements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the acute phase, energy intake provided to critically ill children should not exceed resting energy expenditure After the acute phase, energy intake provided to critically ill children should account for energy debt, physical activity, rehabilitation and growth Measuring resting energy expenditure using a validated indirect calorimeter should be considered to guide nutritional support or Schofield equations [24] are recommended to estimate resting energy expenditure For critically ill infants and children on enteral nutrition a minimum enteral protein intake of 1.5 g/kg/d can be considered to avoid negative protein balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the gastrointestinal and atypical Kawasaki disease EN support may need to be continued for longer into the recovery phase until sufficient oral intake is consistently achieved to support physical and nutritional rehabilitation [18] An unknown is whether muscle mass loss may be more pronounced in children with severe disease and energy, protein deficits should be avoided The use of indirect calorimetry (IC) should be risk assessed with benefits of using it against Schofield equations [24], as limiting ventilator circuit disconnection will reduce virus aerosolization
In critically ill children, do different feed formulas (polymeric vs. semi-elemental feed, standard vs. enriched formula) impact on clinical outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polymeric feeds should be considered as the first choice for EN in most critically ill children, unless there are contraindications Protein and energy-dense formulations may be considered to support achievement of nutritional requirements in fluid-restricted critically ill children Peptide-based formulations may be considered to improve tolerance and progression of enteral feeding in children for whom polymeric formulations are poorly tolerated or contra-indicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID 19 paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome may be associated with severe gastrointestinal symptoms, which may prevent early EN, or impact on its tolerance [16] In those where enteral feeding is possible a peptide based feed may be better tolerated [25]
In critically ill children, does continuous feeding compared to intermittent bolus gastric feeding impact on outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence to suggest that either continuous or intermittent/bolus feeds are superior in delivering gastric feeds in critically ill children In children with gastrointestinal symptoms continuous feeds may be better tolerated with or without a two- 4 h feed break within 24 h day [25] 	
In critically ill children, does gastric feeding compared to post-pyloric feeding impact on clinical outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastric feeding is as safe as post pyloric feeding in the majority of critically ill children Gastric feeding is not inferior to post pyloric feeding in the most critically ill children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastric feeding is recommended over post-pyloric feeding in children with severe sepsis/shock In an awake children e.g. not sedated/intubated, the placement of naso-gastric tube is considered of naso-gastric tube is considered to be an aerosol generating procedure (AGP) and care should be taken to ensure health care professional safety by wearing full personal protective equipment [7,19] For children placed prone or those at increased risk of vomiting or those with high gastric-residual volumes, post-pyloric feeding may be superior In children where high levels of sedation including opioids or muscle relaxants gastric emptying may be delayed necessitating the use post pyloric feeding In an awake children, (e.g. not sedated/intubated) insertion of a naso-jejunal tube may require more time and risk associated with this AGP
In critically ill children does routine Gastric Residual Volume (GRV) to guide enteral feeding impact on outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine measurement of GRV in critically ill children is not recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine measurement of GRV is not recommended [7,19]. COVID-19 has been found in gastric and intestinal epithelial cells [10] and as such additional care should be taken to ensure

(continued on next page)

Table 2 (continued)

Question	Recommendation for critically ill children [7]	COVID-19 adapted recommendations
In critically ill children, when should Parenteral Nutrition (PN) be started?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withholding PN for up to one week can be considered in critically ill term neonates and children, independent of nutritional status, while providing micronutrients [24] ESPGHAN/ESPEN recommendations on [18] routine biochemistry should be completed prior to commencement including triglyceride levels (which may be high as a result of severe inflammatory response) and monitored throughout PICU stay [19] 	<p>health care professional safety by wearing personal protective equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If GRV is measured, caution should be used avoiding contact with the aspirate to avoid HCP contamination The use of closed draining systems are recommended if feeding is not possible
In critically ill children, does pharmaconutrition (glutamine, lipids and/or micronutrients) impact on clinical outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insufficient evidence to recommend the use of pharmaconutrition in critically ill children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this is such a novel infection, there may be negative unintended consequences particularly if supra-physiological doses of micronutrients are given [26] There is no evidence to support the use of supplemental glutamine, which in severe sepsis may promote the release of inflammatory mediators [27] <i>In-vitro</i> models of zinc supplementation have been shown to have antiviral activity through inhibition of SARS-CoV RNA polymerase, as well as down regulation of inflammatory pathways. However, there is no currently no evidence to support zinc supplementation, during the acute phase, in children with COVID-19 [17]

recovery period to ensure adequate and appropriate nutrition recovery (Table 2).

3.1. Nutritional rehabilitation following PICU

The duration required for recovery is unknown so far. If children have experienced severe disease physical and nutritional

rehabilitation may be required for a number of weeks [28]. During recovery higher energy and protein intake may be required up to twice the resting energy expenditure depending on age [18] until nutritional deficits are replete. There is a paucity of information relating to nutritional recovery in children following critical illness. Close monitoring of nutritional status in addition to nutrition support may be required post discharge as longer term

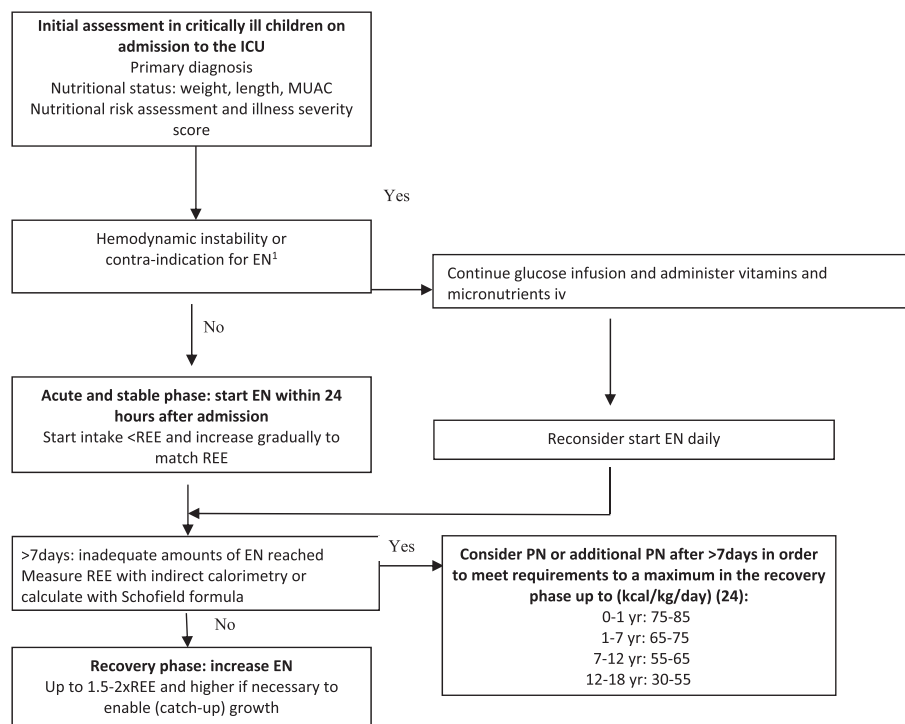


Fig. 1. Nutritional strategy in paediatric intensive care patients.

functional outcomes have been associated with duration of mechanical ventilation, use of vasoactive medications and duration of PICU stay [29].

In addition, the impact of paediatric critical illness on feeding and feeding difficulties post-discharge remains unknown [30]. Adult survivors of critical care report significant changes to their ability to eat, with reduced appetite, altered taste and food preferences lasting up to 3 months post ICU discharge, which is likely to be an important consideration in children [31]. Adult recommendations post-recovery include the use of enteral and oral nutrition support [32,33]. As such EN support should continue after discharge from PICU until children are able to eat able to consume >75% of their nutrition requirements from food alone. Micro-nutrient supplementation may also be required to support catch up growth and muscle mass deposition, and serum levels should be measured once the inflammatory response has resolved and CRP is within normal range [26,34].

4. Limitations

Whilst the considerations for nutrition support in critically ill children, are based on a peer review publication [6], the addition of statements pertaining to the nutrition management of children with COVID-19 and paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with COVID-19 are extrapolated from other patient groups, as there is a paucity of published evidence based nutrition therapy in critically ill children with COVID-19.

5. Conclusion

Early enteral feeding critically ill children with COVID-19 and COVID-19 like symptoms should be considered. However, in those with significant gastrointestinal issues or inotrope resistance shock this may not be possible for several days. Clinicians should account for gastrointestinal intolerance, taking factors influencing this tolerance into account, and we recommend deciding early about post-pyloric feeding and intuiting this if appropriate. In the acute phase, energy intake provided to critically ill children should not exceed resting energy expenditure and postponing parenteral nutrition for 7 days may be considered. The placement of naso-enteric tubes is considered AGP and as such appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn and there is no evidence to support supra-physiological doses of micronutrient supplementation, including zinc during the acute phase. As children may have had a prolonged admission to PICU, nutrition support may be required well into the recovery period to ensure adequate and appropriate nutrition recovery.

Author contributions

Authors made the following contribution to the manuscript: (1) LVM, FV, SCATV formulated the original idea, (2) LVM drafted the manuscript (3) LVM, KJ, CJC, CM,LL, LT FV and SCATV reviewed and revised the manuscript for important intellectual content, (4) and all authors provided final approval of the version to be submitted.

Conflict of interest

None to declare.

References

- [1] Joosten KF, Kerklaan D, Verbruggen SC. Nutritional support and the role of the stress response in critically ill children. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 2016 May;19(3):226–33. PubMed PMID: 26963579.
- [2] Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 2020 Feb 15;395(10223):497–506. PubMed PMID: 31986264. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC7159299. Epub 2020/01/28. eng.
- [3] WHO. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Geneva. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2020 [cited 2020 6 May 2020]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>.
- [4] Tagarro A, Epalza C, Santos M, Sanz-Santaeufemia FJ, Otheo E, Moraleda C, et al. Screening and severity of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in children in Madrid, Spain. *JAMA Pediatr* 2020:e201346. PubMed PMID: 32267485. eng.
- [5] Pathak EB, Salemi JL, Sobers N, Menard J, Hambleton IR. COVID-19 in children in the United States: intensive care admissions, estimated total infected, and projected numbers of severe pediatric cases in 2020. *J Publ Health Manag Pract* 2020; Publish Ahead of Print. PubMed PMID: 00124784-900000000-99293.
- [6] Tume LN, Joosten K, Jotterand Chaparro C, Latten L, Marino LV, Macleod I, et al. Nutritional support for children during critical illness: European society of pediatric and neonatal intensive care (ESPNIC) metabolism, endocrine and nutrition section position statement and clinical recommendations paediatric intensive care medicine. 2020 6 Jan. 2020. Epub 6 Jan 2020.
- [7] Tume LN, Valla FV, Joosten K, Jotterand Chaparro C, Latten L, Marino LV, et al. Nutritional support for children during critical illness: European Society of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care (ESPNIC) metabolism, endocrine and nutrition section position statement and clinical recommendations. *Intensive Care Med* 2020 Mar;46(3):411–25. PubMed PMID: 32077997. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC7067708. Epub 2020/02/23. eng.
- [8] Molloy EJ, Bearer CF. COVID-19 in children and altered inflammatory responses. *Pediatr Res* 2020;88(3):340–1. PubMed PMID: 32244248. Epub 2020/04/04. eng.
- [9] Wong HR, Freishtat RJ, Monaco M, Odoms K, Shanley TP. Leukocyte subset-derived genomewide expression profiles in pediatric septic shock. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* : J Soc Crit Care Med World Feder Pediatr Inten Crit Care Soc 2010;11(3):349–55. PubMed PMID: 20009785. eng.
- [10] Tian Y, Rong L, Nian W, He Y. Review article: gastrointestinal features in COVID-19 and the possibility of faecal transmission. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2020 May;51(9):843–51. PubMed PMID: 32222988. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC7161803. Epub 2020/03/31. eng.
- [11] Matthai J, Shanmugam N, Sobhan P. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the gastrointestinal system in children. *Indian Pediatr* 2020;57(6):533–5. PubMed PMID: 32279064. Epub 2020/04/13. eng.
- [12] Du W, Yu J, Wang H, Zhang X, Zhang S, Li Q, et al. Clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in children compared with adults in Shandong Province, China. *Infection*. 2020 Apr 16. PubMed PMID: 32301099. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC7161094. Epub 2020/04/18. eng.
- [13] Riphagen SGX, Gonzalez-Martinez C, Wilkinson N, Theocharis P. Hyper-inflammatory shock in children during COVID-19 pandemic. *Lancet* 2020;395(10237):1607–8.
- [14] Mahase E. Covid-19: concerns grow over inflammatory syndrome emerging in children. *BMJ* 2020 Apr 28;369:m1710. PubMed PMID: 32345602. Epub 2020/04/30. eng.
- [15] Health RCoPaC. Guidance: paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome temporally associated with COVID-19. 2020. Available from: <https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/guidance-paediatric-multisystem-inflammatory-syndrome-temporally-associated-covid-19>; 5 May 2020.
- [16] Fabi M, Corinaldesi E, Pierantoni L, Mazzoni E, Landini C, Bigucci B, et al. Gastrointestinal presentation of Kawasaki disease: a red flag for severe disease? *PLoS One* 2018;13(9):e0202658. PubMed PMID: 30180185. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC6122791. Epub 2018/09/05. eng.
- [17] Skalny AV, Rink L, Ajsuvakova OP, Aschner M, Gritsenko VA, Alekseenko SI, et al. Zinc and respiratory tract infections: perspectives for COVID19 (Review). *Int J Mol Med* 2020;46(1):17–26. PubMed PMID: 32319538. Epub 2020/04/23. eng.
- [18] Joosten KFM, Eveleens RD, Verbruggen S. Nutritional support in the recovery phase of critically ill children. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 2019 Mar;22(2):152–8. PubMed PMID: 30585805. Epub 2018/12/27. eng.
- [19] Weiss SL, Peters MJ, Alhazzani W, Agus MSD, Flori HR, Inwald DP, et al. Surviving sepsis campaign international guidelines for the management of septic shock and sepsis-associated organ dysfunction in children. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2020 Feb;21(2):e52–106. PubMed PMID: 32032273. Epub 2020/02/08. eng.
- [20] Fivez T, Kerklaan D, Verbruggen S, Vanhorebeek I, Verstraete S, Tibboel D, et al. Impact of withholding early parenteral nutrition completing enteral nutrition in pediatric critically ill patients (PEPaNIC trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2015 May 1;16:202. PubMed PMID: 25927936. Pubmed Central PMCID: PMC4422419. Epub 2015/05/01. eng.
- [21] Mihatsch WA, Braegger C, Bronsky J, Cai W, Campoy C, Carnielli V, et al. ESPGHAN/ESPEN/ESPR/CSPEN guidelines on pediatric parenteral nutrition. *Clin Nutr (Edinburgh, Scotland)* 2018 Dec;37(6 Pt B):2303–5. PubMed PMID: 30471662. Epub 2018/11/26. eng.
- [22] Reveiz L, Guerrero-Lozano R, Camacho A, Yara L, Mosquera PA. Stress ulcer, gastritis, and gastrointestinal bleeding prophylaxis in critically ill pediatric patients: a systematic review. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2010 Jan;11(1):124–32. PubMed PMID: 19770788. Epub 2009/09/23. eng.

- [23] Martinez EE, Ariagno K, Arriola A, Lara K, Mehta NM. Challenges to nutrition therapy in the pediatric critically ill obese patient. *Nutr Clin Pract* 2015 Jun;30(3):432–9. PubMed PMID: 25667233. Epub 2015/02/11. eng.
- [24] Organisation WH. Human energy requirements. Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation [Internet]. 2020. Available from: <https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/nutrientrequirements/9251052123/en/>; 2004 6 May.
- [25] Marino LV, Eveleens RD, Morton K, Verbruggen S, Joosten KFM. Peptide nutrient-energy dense enteral feeding in critically ill infants: an observational study. *J Hum Nutr Diet : Off J Brit Diet Asso* 2019 Jun;32(3):400–8. PubMed PMID: 30848864. Epub 2019/03/09. eng.
- [26] Marino LV, Valla FV, Beattie RM, Verbruggen SCAT. Micronutrient requirements in paediatric critical illness: a scoping review. *Clin Nutr* 2020;S0261-5614(20):30186.
- [27] Marino LV, Pathan N, Meyer R, Wright VJ, Habibi P. The effect of 2 mMol glutamine supplementation on HSP70 and TNF-alpha release by LPS stimulated blood from healthy children. *Clin Nutr (Edinburgh, Scotland)* 2015 Dec;34(6):1195–201. PubMed PMID: 25556350. Epub 2015/01/06. eng.
- [28] Ong C, Lee JH, Senna S, Chia AZH, Wong JJM, Fortier MV, et al. Body composition and acquired functional impairment in survivors of pediatric critical illness. *Crit Care Med* 2019 Jun;47(6):e445–53. PubMed PMID: 30958426. Epub 2019/04/09. eng.
- [29] Pinto NP, Rhinesmith EW, Kim TY, Ladner PH, Pollack MM. Long-term function after pediatric critical illness: results from the survivor outcomes study. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2017 Mar;18(3):e122–30. PubMed PMID: 28107265. Epub 2017/01/21. eng.
- [30] Morton K, Marino LV, Pappachan JV, Darlington AS. Feeding difficulties in young paediatric intensive care survivors: a scoping review. *Clin Nutr ESPEN* 2019 Apr;30:1–9. PubMed PMID: 30904206. Epub 2019/03/25. eng.
- [31] Merriweather JL, Salisbury LG, Walsh TS, Smith P. Nutritional care after critical illness: a qualitative study of patients' experiences. *J Hum Nutr Diet : Off J Brit Diet Asso* 2016 Apr;29(2):127–36. PubMed PMID: 25522771. Epub 2016/04/28. eng.
- [32] Cintoni M, Rinninella E, Annetta MG, Mele MC. Nutritional management in hospital setting during SARS-CoV-2 pandemic: a real-life experience. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2020;74(5):846–7.
- [33] Caccialanza R, Laviano A, Lobascio F, Montagna E, Bruno R, Ludovisi S, et al. Early nutritional supplementation in non-critically ill patients hospitalized for the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19): rationale and feasibility of a shared pragmatic protocol. *Nutrition* 2020 Apr 3:110835. PubMed PMID: 32280058. Epub 2020/04/14. eng.
- [34] Golden MH. Proposed recommended nutrient densities for moderately malnourished children. *Food Nutr Bull* 2009 Sep;30(3 Suppl):S267–342. PubMed PMID: 19998863. Epub 2009/12/17. eng.